

Cutari River. Provided always that the line of delimitation fixed by this Award shall be subject and without prejudice to any questions now existing, or which may arise, to be determined between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Brazil, or between the latter Republic and the United States of Venezuela.

In fixing the above delimitation the Arbitrators consider and decide that in times of peace the Rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant-ships of all nations, subject to all just regulations and to the payment of light or other like dues: Provided that the dues charged by the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the Colony of British Guiana in respect of the passage of vessels along the portions of such rivers respectively owned by them shall be charged at the same rates upon the vessels of Venezuela and Great Britain, such rates being no higher than those charged to any other nation: Provided also that no customs duties shall be chargeable either by the Republic of Venezuela or by the Colony of British Guiana in respect of goods carried on board ships, vessels, or boats passing along the said rivers, but customs duties shall only be chargeable in respect of goods landed in the territory of Venezuela or Great Britain respectively. — *Great Britain, Papers by Command: Venezuela No. 7, 1899, pp. 6-7.*

A. D. 1898-1900.—Change in the Presidency.—Death of ex-President Crespo.—Revolution.—Rebellion.—General Joaquín Crespo retired from the presidency and was succeeded by General Ignacio Andrade on the 1st of March, 1898. A revolutionary movement was soon started, with General Hernandez at its head, and ex-President Crespo, who led the forces of the government against it, was killed in a charge, on the 16th of April. Hernandez was surprised and captured a few weeks later, and the rebellion then subsided for a time. In the spring of 1899 Hernandez was set at liberty by Andrade, who, meantime, had crushed a minor revolt, undertaken by one General Guerra. August found the harassed President assailed by a fresh rising, started by General Cipriano Castro, and the restless revolutionist, Hernandez, was soon in league with it. This proved to be a revolution in earnest, and, after hard fighting, President Andrade fled from the capital and the country in October; Puerto Cabello, the last town to hold out for him, was bombarded and stormed the following month, and a new government was established, nominally under the Vice President, Rodríguez, but with Castro for its actual head. Before this had been fully accomplished, however, Hernandez was in arms against Castro, with his accustomed ill-success. Before the year closed he had fled the country; but early in 1900 he was once more in the field, maintaining a troublesome war until May, when he was defeated, and again a prisoner in his opponents' hands.

VICTORIA, Queen: The Diamond jubilee celebration of her accession to the throne. See (in this vol.) ENGLAND: A. D. 1907 (JUNE).

Her death and funeral.—Tributes to her character. See (in this vol.) ENGLAND: A. D. 1901 (JANUARY).

VICTORIA. See (in this vol.) AUSTRALIA; and CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRALIA

VICTORIAN ORDER, The.—A new order of knighthood, to be known as the Victorian Order, and to be conferred as a mark of high distinction, was instituted by Queen Victoria on the 21st of April, 1896.

VIENNA: A. D. 1895-1896.—Anti-Semitic agitation. See (in this vol.) AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: A. D. 1895-1896.

A. D. 1897.—Scenes in the Reichsrath. See (in this vol.) AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: A. D. 1897 (OCTOBER—DECEMBER).

A. D. 1900.—Census.—According to a report from the United States Consul at Vienna, the census taken December 31, 1900, shows a population of 1,635,647, or nearly 63,000 less than that of Chicago, when the recent census of that city was taken. These figures show Vienna to rank next after London, Paris and Berlin among the European capitals, while in this country only New York and Chicago are larger. In the last ten years Vienna has increased 21.9 per cent, or slightly faster than the average for the whole United States. Of the two American cities larger than Vienna New York increased in ten years 37.8 per cent, and Chicago 54.4 per cent.

VIEQUEZ. See (in this vol.) PORTO RICO: AREA AND POPULATION.

VILLIERS, Sir J. H. de: Advice to President Kruger. See (in this vol.) SOUTH AFRICA (THE TRANSVAAL): A. D. 1899 (MAY—AUGUST).

VIRDEN, Conflict with striking miners at. See (in this vol.) INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES: A. D. 1898.

VIRGINIUS AFFAIR, The. See (in this vol.) CUBA: A. D. 1868-1885.

VISAYAN ISLANDS, American occupation of the. See (in this vol.) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A. D. 1899 (JANUARY—NOVEMBER).

VISAYANS, The. See (in this vol.) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

VOLKSRAAD, South African. See (in this vol.) CONSTITUTION (GRONDWET) OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS, English. See (in this vol.) ENGLAND: A. D. 1896-1897.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, The. See (in this vol.) SALVATION ARMY.

VOTING, Plural or Cumulative, and Compulsory. See (in this vol.) BELGIUM: A. D. 1894-1895.